

TROOPS ARE MORE ACTIVE IN THE BALKANS NOW

FRENCH ARE NOW PUSHING ONWARD

And Are Busy Concentrating as Far Forward as the Bulgarian Frontier.

GERMANS MAKE GAINS
Positions over 700 Yards Are Taken by Teutons and 300 Men Are Captured.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)
LONDON, Feb. 14.—Increasing activity in the Balkans is reported from Athens. An exchange Telegraph despatch filed yesterday says that following the arrival of French and British reinforcements at Saloniki the French are again proceeding as far forward as the Bulgarian frontier. The Bulgarians are said to have occupied one-third of Albania.

REPORT OF THE LOSS OF CRUISER CONFIRMED

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)
PARIS, Feb. 14.—Reports of the loss of the French cruiser Amiral Charner, which was reported to have been sunk by a submarine, which was patrolling the Syrian coast, were confirmed Monday. According to information received at the French ministry of marine a craft bearing one live sailor and the bodies of fourteen of his companions has been picked up off the coast of Syria.

IMPORTANT GAINS ARE MADE BY GERMAN FORCES

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)
BERLIN, Feb. 14.—Important gains for the Germans in two engagements were reported by the war office Monday. Northwest of Tebrue positions over a front of 700 yards were captured, 306 men being made prisoners. In the region of Anserpet Allied positions 400 yards long were captured.

WILSON'S HAT NOW THROWN INTO RING

President "Consents" to Be Regarded a Candidate for a Renomination.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Wilson today formally gave his consent that his name be used as a candidate for renomination. In a letter to the secretary of state of Ohio, the president stated he was unwilling to enter a contest for the nomination but was ready to permit the use of his name in the coming primary in order that the Democrats of Ohio might make known their preference. The president made known his position in order to comply with the Ohio primary law, which requires candidates for delegates to the party convention to make known their first and second choices before February 25, and also requires that the candidates have the consent of their choice to make use of their names. The president was notified of the requirement of the law last week, and Monday he wrote to Charles Q. Hildebrand, secretary of state of Ohio, as follows: "I am enclosing to you a letter, the occasion of which I dare say, will be quite obvious. Friends in Ohio have called my attention to Sections forty-nine to fifty-four of the general code of Ohio as amended in 1914 with regards to primary elections, and have requested that I indicate my willingness to have my name used. "Accordingly take the liberty of sending you the enclosed letter as formal permission under the statute." The letter the president enclosed was as follows: "While I am entirely unwilling to

enter into any contest for the presidential nomination of the Democratic party, I am willing to permit the use of my name, that the Democrats in Ohio may make known their preference in regard to that nomination. "In order, therefore, to satisfy the technical requirements of the statute of the state of Ohio, I hereby consent to the use of my name as a candidate for the presidency by any candidate who seeks to be elected a delegate to the national Democratic convention, which is to assemble in June, next." This was the first time the president has consented formally to have his name used in connection with the nomination. His name has been placed on primary ballots in several states, however, through the activities of friends. The president takes the position that the voters will have to determine whether he will make the race for the presidency in 1916 as the Democratic candidate. In a letter written to A. Mitchell Palmer, then a representative from Pennsylvania, before his inauguration, Mr. Wilson made it plain that he would only be a candidate again if the Democratic voters desired it. Political advisers and friends of the president have taken for granted for months that he would be the nominee of his party and have made their plans accordingly. The national Democratic committee has prepared all the campaign material with the idea that he would be the party candidate. The formal announcement Monday is expected by Democratic leaders to clarify the political situation throughout the country. Supporters of the president, they said Monday, now would be able to work for him more openly.

LOCAL GLASS MEN ARE FOR BRANDEIS

Pass a Resolution Asking for Confirmation of Nomination as Member of Court.

The following resolution was adopted and a copy of it was sent to United States Senator William E. Chilton, a member of the Senate Judiciary committee, by Norwood and Clarksburg locals of the glass workers union, at a meeting held Sunday afternoon: "Resolved, we, the members of the above named locals of the National Window Glass Workers endorse the action of President Wilson in the nomination of Lewis D. Brandeis to be a justice of the United States supreme court, and we ask you to use your influence to bring about his confirmation, as we feel his qualifications as a lawyer who recognizes justice to all and favors to none, fits him for the position. Respectfully submitted by the joint locals representing 200 members.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW WOULD BE IN DANGER

HATFIELD IS NOT TO RUN FOR SENATE

Were Lilly to Be Elected Governor, According to Platform and Backers.

(Communicated.)
In the platform that the attorney general as a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor submits to the people for their consideration, he takes issue with the present administration on the subject of workmen's compensation, and criticizes the law and its administration by the present governor in the personal platform that he submitted directly to the people in the primary campaign of 1912. If we are to judge the attorney general's idea and position regarding this most meritorious law from the known position of his supporters and financial backers, those who were largely consulted as to what he should stand for when he announced his candidacy and submitted his platform, such as Z. T. Vinson, W. D. Ord, George C. McIntosh and others, who had the active cooperation of the attorney general during the last session of the legislature, it certainly behooves the industries in general and the laboring people to think long and well about what protection they would have with respect to this law if his candidacy should be successful.

W. D. Ord, a representative of the Coal Operators' Association, and, we are informed, a supporter of Mr. Lilly, advocated and fought for the following amendments to the compensation law in the legislature of 1915: What Ord Wants. That no compensation be paid to the employee or his dependents unless he (the employee) had been a resident of the state of West Virginia for one year prior to the date he was injured. That the employee pay (twenty-five per cent of the premiums instead of ten per cent. That the maximum rate of premium per \$100 of pay roll be \$1.50 or \$2 on all class except that in certain specified industries (in which coal was not included) a rate not to exceed per \$100 of pay roll. Reduce the maximum amount paid for funeral expenses from \$75 to \$50. Increase the waiting period, during which no compensation is paid, from one to two weeks from date of injury. Leave the maximum and minimum amounts payable per week at \$8 and \$4, instead of increasing to \$10 and \$5, as was done in the amended act. Eliminate payment of compensation to all dependents not residents of the United States. Reduce the benefits payable in permanent disability cases to half the amounts paid under the amended act. Opposed vigorously the elective feature permitting industries to carry their own risk. Opposed the feature amending the old law giving the injured indemnity under the classification of temporary permanent disability, i. e., if the injured lost a finger, instead of paying him his weekly wage for the time it took for the wound to heal (which, if not infected, would never take more time than three weeks) he was paid based upon the value of the finger to the position occupied. The same applies to the hand below the wrist, or the foot below the ankle.

Lilly Agrees with Ord. So if we are to judge Mr. Lilly by his bosses and backers as represented by Mr. Ord, and the language he is using with the "screed" prepared by Mr. Ord, edited by Wrightman D. Roberts, and promulgated under the auspices of the Coal Operators' Association when he (Ord) failed in getting the amendments he desired at the last session of the legislature, we must conclude by comparing the "screed" with the Lilly declaration that he is in harmony with the ruinous position taken by Ord.

It was the legislature of 1915 which first gave consideration to the compensation idea. It was the present chief executive who, in company with Senator Gray Silver and Judge James French Strother, went to Columbia University at New York and secured data from which to prepare a law of this kind. After the data was secured, a bill was prepared in keeping with the party pledge of 1912, and which pledge was adopted from the personal platform which had been promulgated by Hatfield in his declaration of principles to the people.

The original bill permitted such a classification of industries as is permissible under the amended law of 1915. In order to define, separate and classify the different industries of the same class based on their individual records. This idea was for the purpose of bringing about a campaign against the appalling number of accidents so that each individual industry owner would be moved to give greater diligence toward making a good record, as upon this accomplishment would depend his classification and rate.

Oppose Proposition. Edward Knight and W. D. Ord seemed to have charge of the compensation measure so far as it affected the coal industry. In the 1915 legislative session, so it was they who should that \$1 on the \$100 pay roll be the maximum limit for the most hazardous industries of the state. It was pointed out to these gentlemen that \$1 would not be sufficient to carry the rate on the most

HARMONY

With the President is to Be the Siren Song of Democratic House War Committee.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Wilson today received a letter from Chairman Hay of the House military committee, assuring him of the desire of the committee to work in harmony with him in perfecting the plans for national defense. The letter was sent in compliance with a resolution adopted by the committee, thanking the president for his confidence expressed in his published correspondence with former Secretary Garrison.

The letter follows: "I have been instructed by the committee on military affairs of the House of Representatives to convey to you the very great appreciation which the committee feels for the confidence which you have shown in good faith and patriotism and to assure you of its desire to work in harmony with you in perfecting a plan which would be of the greatest benefit to the country."

TYPHOID FEVER

Causes Death of Jennie Petrone Daughter of John Petrone, of Meadowbrook.

Jennie Petrone, aged 11 years, daughter of John Petrone, of Meadowbrook, died at 7 o'clock Sunday night in a local hospital after a long illness of typhoid fever. The diseased girl is survived by her father and several brothers and sisters.

The funeral services were scheduled to be held at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon at the Lynch-Osborne Undertaking Company's mortuary chapel and the burial was to be in the Holy Cross cemetery.

SIX AMENDMENTS ARE WANTED NOW

To the Federal Reserve Act by the Federal Reserve Board in Its Report.

ACT IS QUITE BENEFICIAL

However, the Boards Tells the Congress the Act is Not All It Should Be.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Six amendments to the federal reserve act were recommended to Congress today in the report of the federal reserve board for the first full year of operation of the new banking system.

"A year's experience in the operation of the federal reserve act," says the report, "has confirmed the board in its profound conviction that the act has been one of the most beneficial pieces of legislation ever adopted by Congress. Not only have its fundamental principles been fully vindicated but in most details the working of the measure has been successful. The amendments recommended would:

Permit national banks to subscribe and hold stock in banks organized for the special purpose of doing a banking business in foreign countries. Permit, with the approval of the board, the issue of federal reserve notes to federal reserve banks either against the deposit of commercial paper or gold, provided that the gold so deposited shall count as part of the required reserve of the bank. Extend the acceptance system to the domestic trade so far as it relates to documentary acceptances secured by shipping documents or warehouse receipts, covering readily marketable commodities or against the pledge of goods actually sold.

Permit national banks to establish branch offices within the city or county in which they are located. Permit advances to member banks against the member banks' secured promissory notes or against the deposit or pledge of United States government bonds. Authorize a wide discretion in the making of farm loans by national banks so that a federal reserve bank might make proper loans of this kind within a radius of one hundred miles of its place of business whether in its district or another district.

"It is believed," says the report, "that the enactment of these amendments will, besides enlarging the usefulness of the national banks, result in greatly strengthening the operation of the federal reserve act, and more completely realize the purposes of its framers."

The board announces that it does not consider that it can direct the business operations of federal reserve banks in respect to foreign loans, but that its function is to oversee these banks. A plea is made in the report for the entrance into the system of more state banks and trust companies.

In speaking of foreign borrowing in the United States the board points out that it has received many inquiries on this subject and has given them careful attention. It has reached the conclusion, it says, supported by competent legal advice, "that the purpose for which goods are sold or exported, or the use to which such goods are ultimately put," does not fall within its province or jurisdiction.

"If" the report adds, "the transactions which have given rise to such sales or shipments are of a true commercial nature, if the basis upon which they rest is such as to comply with the requirements of the federal reserve act, and if the maturity of the loan falls within the limitation of the law, then the paper growing out of the law, then the paper growing out of them, no matter by whom or for what drawn, may, at

will be discounted by federal reserve banks, and must be regarded as falling within the legitimate sphere of their operations. The federal reserve act makes no provision for collateral bond or stock loans or for the purchase of foreign government's obligations by reserve institutions. Neither such obligations, therefore, nor loans to member banks based thereon, are eligible as investments for federal reserve banks.

"The operation of the reserve system is a matter of business to be conducted in accordance with the terms of the reserve act and the regulations of the board. It is not the province of the board to deal with problems involving international relationships of the United States, either for the purpose of restricting or extending exportations in one direction or in another. The eligibility of paper for reserve banks is determined by the considerations which are valid under one set of international relationships as another; the function of passing upon and dealing in such paper under these regulations belongs to the several reserve banks. The board, however, believes that the financing of the country's export trade is at the present time one of the most important financial problems with which the nation has to deal; and it is of the opinion that Federal Reserve banks cannot, even if they would, avoid the responsibility of assisting in this process of financing what legitimately and properly devolves upon them."

The board expresses regret that in some states suits have been instituted to test the validity of the provisions of the federal reserve act by which it may grant certain fiduciary powers to national banks, announces its intention to have its counsel intervene in these cases and says that every effort will be made to have the question settled by the supreme court at an early date. It is pointed out that only thirty-two state banks have been admitted to the system; and eighty-four others have come in by conversion into national banks.

"It is regrettable," continues the report, "that in not a few states reserve requirements for state banks and trust companies have been materially lowered by legislative enactment since the adoption of the federal reserve act. The only justification for the reduction of the reserve requirements for national banks is the fact that the national banks are members of the federal reserve system and that the federal reserve banks hold part of the consolidated reserve of the national banks and are therefore in position to come immediately with all of their resources to the support of national banks in case of necessity or emergency."

On the other hand it is stated, state banks have reduced their reserve requirements without the support of the reserve system. "This," says the report, "is an element of danger in our banking system, because the weakening of the reserve of the state banks and trust companies makes them more vulnerable in times of emergency and it is conceivable that a situation might arise in the affairs of such state banks and trust companies where they might have to call upon the credit structure of the national banks and the federal reserve system for support when they would not be entitled to it because they had not contributed to the strength of the federal reserve system by taking membership in it. The board is giving serious thought to this question and to the action that may be taken to guard against the consequences of this situation."

This part of the report is concluded with an expression of opinion that the credit resources of the country would be greatly enlarged and strengthened with corresponding benefit to business and the people if state banks and trust companies were to enter the system.

FAREWELL SERMON BY DR. MORRISON TO BE TUESDAY EVENING

AUSTRIA'S NOTE But Great Revival at the First Methodist Church Will Continue Indefinitely.

It became generally known Sunday that the great revival in the First Methodist Episcopal church will not terminate with Dr. Morrison's farewell sermon on Tuesday evening. The interest has reached the highest pitch since the opening service and there was a great wave of disappointment when it was suggested to close the meeting. It is the general belief that greater results are still in store. Three powerful sermons featured Sunday's services. The meeting for men was a wonderful outpouring of religious zeal and spiritual demonstrations of faith. The services at night were even better and many conversions were recorded. The greatest interest is manifested in the subject which Dr. Morrison will preach on Tuesday evening, it is "The Second Coming of Christ," and one which is seldom employed as a theme for an entire sermon. There are but two other opportunities to hear the great evangelist, tonight and Tuesday.

Expressing Its Intention toward Armed Merchants Ships Reaches Washington.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Austria's formal notification of its intention to sink without warning armed merchant ships after March 1 was received Monday by the state department.

Secretary Lansing said no decision had been reached on the attitude of the United States. He had read the German memorandum carefully, he said, and found it agreed with the public description contained in recent news dispatches from Berlin.

Called to Grief.

The Rev. J. N. Jenkins, colored, was called to Grafton Monday morning by the Rev. R. W. S. Thomas, colored, district superintendent. He went on the 10:20 train.

(Continued on page 4.)